Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

Nippon Times

100,000,000 Japanese Will Establish a New Order for 1,000,000,000 Asiatics

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JAPANESE RAID ADVANCE BASE OF U.S. IN CHINA

Large Army Bomber-Fighter Formation Attacks Suichuan In Kiangsi Province

AIRFIELD, HANGAR BLASTED

Kienow and Hsiaokwan Also Suffer by Devastating Raids On October 2 and 4

Domei

AT X X BASE, October 7.—A large formation of Japanese Army bomber-fighting planes on Wednesday raided Suichuan, Kiangsi Province, advance base of the United States air force, and at 8:55 a.m. blasted the air-field and hangar there, all the bombs released scoring hits.

Immediately afterwards, the Japanese raiders sighted over a dozen P-40's that had the temerity to intercept them and after a fierce tussle lasting about twenty minutes, dealt effective blows to several of them, two of which were seen to emit smoke, although their fall could not be confirmed. In this battle, two of our craft self-blasted themselves.

Heavy Losses Admitted

Domei

CANTON, October 7.—The Heavy losses dealt Kienow, Fukien Province, and Hsiaokwan, Kwangtung Province, as a result of devastating raids by large formations of Japanese Army Air Units twice on October 2 and several times on October 4 were admitted by a Chungking broadcast. The fact that the Japanese Air Units are incessantly launching bombing attacks was also admitted by the enemy.

Air War Intensified

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, October 7.—With clear skies coming once again to the China Continent, the furious drive of the Japanese Army Air Forces against the American air units in China, which has continued since this spring, has grown still more intense.

On October 2, Japanese planes raided Kienow, the base from which the enemy hopes to raid Japan Proper, while on Monday and Tuesday they blasted Kweilin, the most important air base where the enemy is trying to build an air fort. Another Japanese Air Unit, on Monday, also bombed Hsiaokwan, where the headquarters of the enemy's Seventh war zone are located. The airfields, runways, and other military objectives there were demolished.

The record of Japanese air achievements in the past several days follows:

October 2: Japanese bombers twice raided Kienow destroying the runways there and rendering the base temporarily useless.

October 4: Powerful formations of fighters and bombers hit Kweilin, coming over the western airfield at 10:42 a.m. and smashing munition dumps on the south side of the field. On their way back, the fighters were opposed by one P-38, and the bombers by two P-40's, but when the Japanese planes turned to fight, they fled.

Other powerful bomber units, on the same day, appeared over Hsiaokwan at 10:25 a.m. Hits were scored on the railway station and other military objectives. The station and more than 12 freight cars were demolished.

October 5: Following up their raid of the day before, powerful Japanese fighter units flew over the western airfield at Kweilin looking for the enemy. A part of the Japanese planes discovered a fleeing enemy P-40, which was shot down. In this day's action one Japanese plane did not return.

Enemy Cowardice Scored

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, October 7.—Japanese Army Air Units on Monday and Tuesday again raided Kweilin, the most powerful advance base of the American Air Force in China, and bombed munition storehouses and other military objectives there.

On both days, the weather was clear and ideal for bombing. Brimming over with fighting spirit the Japanese pilots expected the enemy to put up a fight and looked forward to such an encounter. The enemy, however, apparently having had the will to fight knocked out of them in the recently carried out Japanese air drive, was nowhere to

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

Army Officer Is Honored For Feat in Guadalcanal

Lieutenant Omasu for Over a Year Led His Small Force Against Larger Enemy Force and in End Died in Hand-to-Hand Combat

The individual citation issued by the Army Commander to Lieutenant Matsuichi Omasu, Company Commander of the Suemura Unit, for the outstandingly distinguished services he rendered in the operations in Guadalcanal Island has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. Thursday.

Lieutenant Omasu, from November, 1942 to January, 1943 led his small force against an enemy ten and odd times larger and always stood on the first lines and fought furiously and effectively. In spite of being severely wounded he continued to hold down his position and in the end died gloriously in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy.

The War Ministry's announcement read:

"To Lieutenant Matsuichi Omasu, who died gloriously in the operations in Guadalcanal Island after rendering outstandingly distinguished services, a citation had been issued by the Army Commander, and that now has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Citation

Lieutenant Matsuichi Omasu, Company Commander of the Suemura Unit:

Participating in the Guadalcanal Campaign, the above, commanding other companies and one machine-gun squad as the commander of the Second Position since November 15 of 1942, repulsed persistent attacks of the superior enemy forces under intense bombardment and bombings, after occupying the area around Sakai-dai, and moreover surprise-attacked vital enemy positions with small detachments and advance scouting squads. With various positive measures, the above frustrated all enemy attacks, securing his position for the long period of over 70 days.

When the enemy launched a general offensive at dawn on January 10, 1943, the above, with the small troops under his command, fought bravely against the enemy forces with overwhelming numerical superiority. On January 13, 1943, the position was destroyed almost completely by severe enemy bombardment and casualties mounted among his men, the fighting assuming increasing intensity. At about 6 a.m., the Lieutenant was seriously wounded by enemy shells and bullets in his face and left wrist. Nevertheless, he and his men continued fighting and solidified the defense, their morale running ever higher. With ammunition having been exhausted and his men reduced to only several scores at 9 a.m., the Lieutenant led his subordinates in a daring counter-attack and in the ensuing hand-to-hand fight with swarming enemy soldiers, died a gallant death.

The Lieutenant, with his strong sense of responsibility and fiery fighting spirit, displayed to the fullest measure the essence of martial spirit. His quick and timely command greatly contributed to subsequent operations of our forces and his exploits are indeed extraordinary.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1943.
Army Commander

FISHERMEN TO GET SUBSIDY

Domei

SEREMBAN, October 6.—The Government of Negri Sembilan has decided to grant subsidies to increase output of marine products and at the same time to enforce control over their distribution from this month.

According to the projected plan, fisheries associations will be established at Port Dickson and two other fishing centers to purchase necessary equipment and to effect control during the fishing season.

Sepoys Number 2,000,000

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 6.—Indian troops total 2,000,000 in number the British Government announced today, according to London reports.

RED OFFENSIVE ON EAST FRONT HALTS TOTALLY

Drive Stops All Along Dnieper as Result of Furious Reich Counter-Attacks

ADMITTED BY SOVIETS

Plan to Wipe Out German Forces Fails—Apprehension Increases in Foe Camp

Domei

BERLIN, October 6.—The large-scale Soviet mobile drive against the German forces on the Eastern Front has finally halted completely along the entire stretches of the Dnieper River.

The Soviets, intent on penetrating the Dnieper line before the advent of the "mud season," again launched an offensive against the Zaporojie-Melitopol front but, having failed to break through the solid German positions, they beat a retreat leaving 300 battered tanks behind.

The several bridgeheads which the Red troops managed to establish along the western bank of the middle stretches of the Dnieper have either been blasted by furious German counter-attacks or are doomed to destruction.

Having completed their evasion operations, Reich forces have entrenched themselves in the solid positions along the Dnieper, and the war situation on the Eastern Front has entered upon a new stage.

In this connection, Soviet sources attribute the stalemated situation in the southern section of the Eastern Front to the advent of the mud season. This assertion, however, was refuted by German military authorities who declared as follows on October 3:

Weather Fine

"The weather is fine at the lower reaches of the Dnieper and there is no mud. In the middle courses of the river, rain is falling at some sectors but this does not mean the advent of the characteristic mud season. The Soviet authorities have made the assertion in order to twist the fact that the Red drive has been halted by German counter-attacks."

As it has become increasingly clear that the Red Army, in its much-publicized general offensive, has failed to annihilate the German forces as planned and that the only result of the drive was the recapture of the areas completely destroyed by the Germans during their withdrawal while the Reich troops have had their strength increased due to the shortening of the front line, disappointment and fretfulness are rapidly gaining in the anti-Axis camp.

This was reflected by Lidell Hart, a British military commentator, who wrote in the Daily Mail that the evasion tactics have served to increase the resistance power of the Germans. Lieutenant-General Martin expressed his bitter disappointment in the Daily Telegraph by declaring, "We have expected that the withdrawal of the Reich troops would change the war situation in favor of the anti-Axis forces. It has now become clear, however, that because the Germans withdrew according to previously arranged plans, they suffered no decisive blow."

With the summer campaign between the Germans and Soviets having thus ended, the problem remains as to what sort of operations the Germans will conduct in the coming winter campaign and if the Soviet forces will be able to continue their offensive during next winter.

Reich Strengthens Defense

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—The Soviet Office of Information in its war communique today admitted that the Germans were sending out large forces to a number of points on the Dnieper and White Russia fronts.

Ever since the German military authorities declared the cessation of the German evacuation operations,

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JAPAN'S IDEAL APPRECIATED IN PHILIPPINES

Abstained From Intervention in Preparatory Measures for Independence

PEOPLE'S WILL RESPECTED

Imminent Establishment of New Republic Is Epochal Event for East Asia

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—Scrupulous respect for the will of the Filipino people and steadfast abstention from intervention in the drafting of the Constitution, the inauguration of the administrative systems and other preparatory measures have marked Japan's attitude throughout the formative stage of the complete independence of the Philippines, now imminent.

Following the recent visit to Japan of President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel and the appointment of Shozo Murata as Ambassador, the independence of the Philippines is now imminent, and the joy of the 18,000,000 Filipinos and their zeal to build up a new Philippines have been whetted to a high pitch.

Preparations for the forthcoming independence progressed rapidly. The election of the members of the National Assembly and of the first President was completed on September 15 and 25, respectively, the Constitution has now been drafted, the sites of the various Government organs have been decided on, and Manila, the capital of the new Philippines, is in a vortex of excited joy.

Epochal Event in History

The forthcoming independence of the Philippines, which will go down as an epochal event in the history of East Asia, is an eloquent testimony to (1) the earnest efforts of the Filipinos to regain their original status as East Asiatics and (2) to the fact that Japan's grand ideal of building up the Co Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia is making definite progress toward consummation, thanks to the sincere cooperation of all the East Asiatic peoples.

The four centuries of Spanish rule and the 44 years of American administration aimed solely at sacrificing the Philippines on the altar of the prosperity of the ruler States. In particular, the motive actuating the American possession of the archipelago was the establishment of naval bases in East Asia and the retention of a huge market for American products. The Tydings-McDuffie Act promising independence in 1946 was nothing but a formula for placing the Philippines under American economic domination. It betrayed America's intention to denude the Philippines of economic autonomy, to give economic aids only in exchange for the right to maintain the American naval bases and thereby place the islands under permanent American military control.

In sharp contrast, Japan is giving the Philippines complete independence both in name and in fact. She has abstained scrupulously from intervention in any of the preparatory measures, such as the drafting of the Constitution, the establishment of the various administrative systems, personnel affairs, etc., all of which have been left entirely to the decision of the Filipinos. This, of course, is all of a piece with the attitude Japan has been showing toward China and Burma of respecting the will of the respective nations.

In causing the Kalibapi, a national service organization born of the united will of the Filipinos, to form the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, Japan meant to enable the Filipinos to realize their strong ideal, "Rather a hell of our own making than a

(Continued on Page 2)

2 British Destroyers Sunk

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 7.—Attacking three British destroyers in South Pacific waters towards evening on October 3, Japanese submarines sank two of them which were of the Admiralty type, with several torpedo hits.

Particulars of the three classes of the Admiralty-type destroyers follow:

Displacement ...	1,500 tons	1,460 tons	1,400 tons
Guns:	5— 4.7 in.	5— 4.7 in.	4— 4.7 in
Tubes:	10—21 in.	8—21 in.	8—21 in.
Speed:	35.65 knot.	36.75 knot	35.75 knot
Complement: ...	175	175	175

LAUREL TELLS PEOPLE AGE-OLD ASPIRATIONS TO BE REALIZED OCT. 14

Says Independence Proclamation Will Be Read That Day

FILIPINOS THRILLED

Birth of New Republic Is Another Milestone in Greater East Asia Construction

[See Page 3 for the complete text of the draft Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines made public on Thursday.]

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—President-Elect Jose P. Laurel, in his capacity as chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, today announced that as from October 14, 1943, the Philippine Islands will become an independent state.

The text of the announcement follows: "All necessary steps to prepare the Philippines for independence having been taken, it is hereby announced that the proclamation will be read on Thursday, October 14, 1943. I ask all the Filipino people to await the advent of the glorious day with joy and trepidation—a day which will see the full realization of our dreams and ambitions. Signed Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence."

After the announcement, President-Elect Laurel issued a verbal statement declaring that in less than a week the new Republic of the Philippines will become a member of the family of nations for the first time in history. He said, "It marks the realization of the age-old aspirations of all Filipinos. The martyrs who gave their lives for Philippine Independence have not died in vain"

He added, "We will not only have self-government but will have political and national personality for the first time. Freedom and prosperity will be ours!"

Significant Step Taken

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—The independence of the Philippines, which will be formally proclaimed on October 14, will be the reaching of another significant milestone in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the attainment of complete freedom, the Philippines will emerge as a proud member of the community of nations, headed by its able and energetic leader, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, who will assume the post of President of the new Republic.

The new nation will be guided by the principles of peace, liberty and morality as clarified in the Constitution, and is expected to forge ahead for its resurrection and reconstruction so as to become a worthy member of the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Coming as it does close on the heels of Burma's independence proclamation and amidst the great war which is still being fought, the independence of the Philippines is of particular significance. The full significance of the event will be understood the more clearly when one considers the freedom of the Philippines constitutes another of the brilliant episodes in the construction of a grand East Asiatic sphere of co-existence and co-prosperity, such as Burma's independence, Thailand's territorial expansion and the near-autonomy granted the Indonesians and Malais, which have recently been realized one after another in rapid succession.

The 18,000,000 people of the Philippine Archipelago are overjoyed with the honor and pride which are about to be theirs and, at the same time, they have renewed their determination to prove themselves a responsible and deserving member of the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Fascists to Move Capital

Domei

BERLIN, October 6.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy in consideration of Rome being an 'open city,' is reported to have decided to move its seat of Government somewhere in northern Italy, according to reports emanating from well-informed quarters in Rome.

New Philippines Adopting Banner of 'Sun and Stars'

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—The Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence officially disclosed today that the national flag of the future Republic of the Philippines will be identical in colors and proportions to that hoisted at Kawit in 1898 by General Emilio Aguinaldo's Revolutionary Government.

The text of the communique follows:

"The national emblem of the future Republic of the Philippines shall be the flag known as the sun and stars symbolizing, as it has symbolized in the past, the heroic traditions and the immortal destiny of our nation.

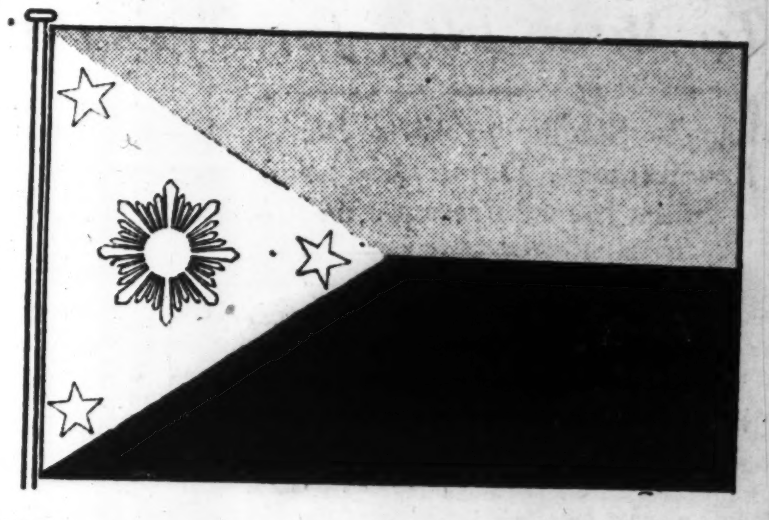
"It is the flag which has been consecrated and honored by the Filipino people in whose folds all their dreams of past glory and future greatness have been enshrined.

"All are enjoined hereafter to cherish it with the same loyalty and devotion that they—and their forefathers before them—have shown in the past.

"The committee on miscellaneous matters has recommended the adoption of the flag of identical colors and proportions as that which was hoisted on June 12, 1898 at Kawit, Cavite, by the revolutionary government of General Emilio Aguinaldo.

"The flag, therefore, shall have at one end the white field in the shape of an equilateral triangle, in the center of which, there shall be a golden sun with eight major rays and in each of three angles, a five-pointed star.

"The rest of the flag shall be divided horizontally into the upper field of blue and the lower field of red. Length of the flag shall be twice the altitude of the equilateral triangle. In accordance with the existing military law, hoisting of the Filipino flag will not be permitted until the time to be designated later when it shall wave once more alone and in glory beneath the skies of our native land."



NEW CONSTITUTION ASSURES P.I. GROWTH

Differs Greatly From That Given by U.S.; Filipinos' Ambition Now Fulfilled

The Constitution of the Philippine Republic which has just been made public as the fundamental law of the newly-born Philippines wipes the slate clean of the accumulated dross of American imperialism that has corroded the life of the Filipinos and brings the Islands back to Asia as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is radically different from the old Constitution which the United States had given the Philippines and fully achieves the political aspirations for the Filipinos that have upheld their patriotic leaders in their fight for freedom for centuries. It is, at the same time, a manifestation of the great spirit of enabling all nations to find their proper places in the sun and in the ordained scheme of the universe that is animating Japan's foreign policy.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the new Republic, in a press conference with foreign correspondents on October 2 while visiting Japan pointed out the differences between the old and new Constitutions as follows:

"There is a world of difference between the independence promised by the United States and that promised by Japan. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act of March, 1934, the Philippines was required to make reports to Washington so that we would not overstep the limits of powers granted us by the United States.

Under No Obligations

"The new Constitution imposes on us no such obligations and the Philippine Government is to repulse all interference by a foreign country in the affairs of the Islands and is under no obligation to make any report to any foreign country.

"All administrative affairs are to be handled in the name of the Government of the new Republic, whereas under the old Constitution legislated by the United States Government the Philippine Government was a mere puppet. Washington could interfere in our affairs at any time it wished in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. We could not even hoist our flags independ-

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. FREEDOM ARRIVES AFTER 4 CENTURIES

Islands Named After King Philip II of Spain; To Play Big Role in Asia

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—Much water has flowed under the bridge since 1543 when the third Spanish expedition of conquest under Ruy Lopez de Villalobos landed and named the hitherto nameless miscellaneous islands by a general name of the Philippines in honor of Prince Philip, later King Philip II of Spain, and now the people of these islands have at last gained their independence after the vicissitudes of exactly four centuries.

It was back in 1521 that Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese who made the first voyage around the globe, discovered these islands. There was no general name for them at the time. Despite the disasters and losses suffered by the two expeditions fitted out to the archipelago following the tragic death of Magellan, Prince Philip ordered a third expedition commanded by Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, who, on arrival here, christened the whole group of these islands the Philippines.

The name Philippines appeared also in the official documents exchanged between the United States and Spain and the name remained even after the islands passed under the administration of the United States.

Adopted in 1934

On March 24, 1934 with the United States President signing the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the name Commonwealth of the Philippines was adopted. Respecting the four-century old history of the country, the name Philippines has been retained for the new independent nation.

A republican form of Government has been adopted by the Filipinos for their national polity but it is to be such a Republic as will uphold the great ideal embodied in the preamble to the Constitution: "to contribute to the creation of a New World Order based on morality." Thus, the word Republic has an entirely different content from the one expressed by the term Republic which was promised for the Commonwealth by the United States.

The term Philippine Republic

(Continued on Page 2)

INDIANS UNDERGOING RIGOROUS TRAINING

Determination and Resolve Is Reflected in Bearing of Indians Today

Domei

SHONAN, October 4.—Racial and religious differences vanished overnight with the clarion call of Subhas Chandra Bose for total mobilization of Indian wealth and man-power in East Asia. Today, with the disappearance of such barriers, Indians are now joining together in brotherly accord at various part-time training centers on the Island.

So far fifteen centers have been opened by the local branch of the Indian Independence League while five more are to be established in the near future. More than 2,000 Indians come to these centers daily after their days' work and, for two hours, undergo rigorous military training at the hands of graduates of the Azad School under the supervision of non-commissioned officers of the Indian National Army. These trainees, as well as those receiving similar training throughout Malai, will later be drafted into the Indian National Army.

Beginning with ordinary marching, the training develops into the use of the rifle and other firearms, while long route marches and vigorous physical exercises build up their body stamina. Daily lectures are given on Indian history and politics to instil courage and patriotism to engender a spiritual force that will withstand all trials and hardships and to create a morale useful in the hour of need.

However, there are many difficulties these part-time trainees must surmount. First and foremost, there is the language difficulty because most Southern Indians cannot understand Hindustani, which is used in giving all orders but this difficulty was gradually overcome in a month or so as these southerners quickly picked up enough Hindustani to carry on. Most of those receiving training are labourers who are engaged in manual work the whole day long but fatigue vanishes in their eagerness to receive the necessary training to qualify them as soldiers of the Indian National Army.

A visit to any of the fifteen training centers reveals the different stages of training as, in each section, there are many sub-sections on parade, the smartness and precision of some trainees contrasting strangely with the awkwardness of newcomers.

Sturdy Pathans, turbanned Sikhs and Brahmins, with their long tufts of hair, mingle with their brethren from the South and vie with each other for the honor of being the best recruits. The zest with which they sing national songs reflects their martial spirit.

Before joining up, each recruit pledges himself: "to dedicate his life to achieve the freedom of his motherland, to seek no personal advantage, to regard all Indians as brothers and sisters and to obey faithfully and to carry out without hesitation, all orders given to him by the Indian Independence League or his superior officers."

As can easily be seen from the men under training, they are living up to this pledge with a firm spirit that will surely build up a free India. The proud and upright bearing today of the once down-trodden labourer, who was formerly exploited and bullied in pre-war Malai, testifies to the grim determination and resolve that fills their hearts.

Japanese Raid Advance Base Of U.S. in China

(Continued from Page 1)

be found. Only when the Japanese planes had unloaded their bombs and were on their way back did a few American planes appear and come out in what amounted to a mere excuse for a pursuit.

In the raids, the Japanese bombers were escorted by powerful flights of fighters, and were able to score the expected results against their objectives. Coming back to their base, the planes circled the field and landed one after another. After the planes were lined up the report, "Everything all right with personnel and planes," was given. The only subject that the flyers commented upon was the cowardliness of the American Air Force in China.

Said Unit Commander X X, who commanded the first raid on Monday. "We came over the objective at a high altitude. We could see no enemy planes anywhere. The bombers dropped their explosives as planned on the munition storehouses and other objectives. The enemy P-40 is useless at high altitudes and the only thing it can do is flit around near the ground. The enemy recently seems to be doing everything it can in order to avoid a fight in order to maintain its present strength. It is thus very regrettable that our fighters were not able to shoot down any planes."

Flag for New Philippine Republic

Women of the Kalibapi making the new Philippine flag which will be hoisted for the first time when the Republic is established on October 14. In the center is Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, wife of the Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission. The last stitch was to be sewed by Mrs. Jose P. Laurel, wife of the President-Elect, before presentation to the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence.

Filipino Women Volunteer To Make Flag for New P.I.

Design Is Similar to First Banner Flown During Revolutionary Days; Mrs. Laurel to Sew Last Stitch Before Presentation to Commission

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—Moved by the patriotic desire to contribute their own share in the establishment of the independent Philippines, leading Filipino women headed by Mrs. Jose P. Laurel, Mrs. Jorge B. Vargas, Mrs. Benigno S. Aquino, Mrs. Emilio Aguinaldo and others have volunteered to make the new Philippine flag, which will be flown for the first time when the sovereign Government is inaugurated.

Acknowledging the historic import of the undertaking, Dr. Laurel, President-Elect, and Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, encouraged the women to proceed with the work which began in the latter part of August in Malacanan.

The flag is similar in design to the first Philippine flag which was fashioned by Filipino women during the revolution of the Spanish and American rule.

The new banner consists of a white equilateral triangle which is an emblem for unity, with the sun-burst eight rays at the center and five-pointed stars at each angle with the upper stripe of blue and the lower stripe of red.

The golden sun symbolizes liberty, while the eight rays epitomize the first eight provinces which rose in arms against the Occidental domination. The three stars represent the islands of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; the blue stripe of noble ideals, the red of courage and heroism, and the white of purity and universality.

"The flag embodies the handwork of Filipino women who each added a stitch so as the finished product will represent the collective effort of Filipino womanhood. No machine was used in making the national flag, which will be preserved as a museum piece for future generations of Filipinos to remind them of the historic day when, through the aid of Japan, the Philippines finally has been liberated from foreign domination.

"Materials for making the flag were all obtained locally, including thread and textile to symbolize the true Philippine creation while the flags of Japan and the first Philippine Republic are displayed inside the Malacanan Palace to serve as the inspiration of their work. Mrs. Laurel will have the honor of sewing the last stitch of the new banner after which the flag will be presented to the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Vargas, wife of chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, representing Filipino women said, "It is a great honor for the women of the Philippines to be allowed to make the national flag which will be hoisted when the independence of the Philippines is established. We realize the solemnity and significance of our present undertaking."

P.I. Freedom Arrives After 4 Centuries

(Continued From Page 1)

first was promulgated in the Malolos Constitution of September 29, 1898 following the declaration of independence by the Filipinos under General Emilio Aguinaldo, who had revolted against Spain in May of the same year. Before it was recognized by any foreign country, however, it was killed by the United States in 1901.

In the Commonwealth Constitution of 1934 it was provided in Paragraph 1 of Article 18 that the Commonwealth should be called the Philippine Republic upon full independence being accorded the archipelago.

Nature of Republic

Thus, the term Philippine Republic evokes these historical associations but the fundamental nature of the new State will be entirely different from the one promised by the United States. When naming the new nation, President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel in his capacity as Chairman of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee said:

"So long as the Philippines, as a link in the chain of Greater East Asiatic nations, participates in the great work of building up the Co-Prosperity Sphere and, on the other hand, so long as we can promote the welfare of the people, we do not care much what name or what form of Government is adopted for our country but we shall choose for ourselves whatever name and whatever form of Government best suited to us."

Thus, the new Republic is not based on American Democratic ideology but the republican form of Government was adopted simply in accordance with the total will of the people. As Dr. Laurel has frequently said, the spirit of the new Constitution is patriotism, co-prosperity, and Oriental ethics. The basic policy is to construct a Philippines for the Filipinos, to establish a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to found a New World Order based on morality.

Caldwell Named Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 6.—President Franklin Roosevelt today appointed John K. Caldwell as United States Minister to Ethiopia and submitted his name to the Senate for approval, according to dispatches from Washington.

FULL SUPPORT TO LAUREL IS PLEDGED BY BULACAN

Province Will Fully Back President-Elect, Governor Rustia Declares

Domei

MANILA, October 6.—Realizing the heavy responsibility which will be placed on the shoulders of the 18,000,000 Filipinos following their independence, Bulacan Province will rally 100 per cent behind President-Elect Jose P. Laurel of the New Philippines, declared Governor Emilio Rustia, according to reports from Malolos.

"If the people do not fully cooperate with the new Government," he said, "and bind themselves into one solid unit, the Filipinos will never enjoy the blessings of independence."

Governor Rustia further disclosed that preparations are under way, following appointment of an executive committee, for celebration of independence day. Festivities will take place throughout Bulacan Province on an unprecedented scale with major events held at Malolos, home of the first Philippines Congress during the turn of the 19th century.

MUSLIM ORPHANS TAUGHT MANY USEFUL VOCATIONS

Orphanage in Kampong Bahru Has 64 Inmates Ranging From 5 to 14 Years Old

Domei

PENANG, October 6.—The Muslim orphanage in Kampong Bahru which is financed by the Government, is doing sterling work in caring for 64 Muslim orphans.

These orphans, ranging from five to 14 years of age, are taught rope-making, carpentry and other useful occupations by experts attached to the orphanage.

Recently, Y. Izzudin, influencial member of the Muslim community, visited the orphanage and was deeply impressed to find these boys developing into strong, virile youths.

In an interview, Mr. Izzudin expressed profound gratitude to authorities for their sympathetic attitude toward the people.

Denmark Lifts Martial Law

Domei

BERLIN, October 5.—German military authorities announced that martial law, which had been proclaimed in Denmark as from August 29, will be lifted on October 6, according to dispatches from Copenhagen.

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1944 DECISIVE YEAR, STATES PATTERSON

Claims Everything Will Be Decided Then; Admits Reich Is Strong

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—The year 1944 will decide the issue of the World War, United States Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson declared in the course of a speech delivered before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Boston yesterday, according to a report received here from Boston.

"The period of preparations for war has ended," Patterson said. "So far we have been preparing for war. The officers and men of the United States are now ready, in both their fighting strength and morale, to face the most difficult ordeal. Fighting so far has only been of a preliminary nature and we have still to pitch in in real earnest.

"In this sense, 1944 is the decisive year. In that year, everything will be decided. We must not underrate our foes. We must not forget that Germany now has three times the armed strength she used to have at the time of her push on Poland."

President Roosevelt was among the speakers at the convention. He urged the workers to cultivate endurance so that they may be able to bear greater sacrifices hereafter.

Victory Far Ahead

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 5.—President Franklin Roosevelt asked for all-out cooperation of the American people in a nation-wide broadcast delivered this evening on the commencement of the Movement for Donation of War Fund, it is reported from Washington.

"Americans should bear in mind that victory is far ahead," declared Roosevelt.

"The present war has caused dire impoverishment in many areas in the world. In order to solve this problem, full cooperation of the American citizens with the Government is required. People of the Soviet Union and Chungking are eagerly waiting for aid from the United States."

ANGLO-U.S. IDEA OPPOSED

Forming of Allied Government in Sicily Ires Soviets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 6.—The establishment of an Allied Military Government (in August) in Sicily by the anti-Axis forces is strongly opposed by the Soviet Union, it is reported here. In particular, the magazine, "War and Labor Class," on several occasions, attacked the absurdity of such a military administration.

In view of the absolute necessity of keeping the Soviets in their camp, especially at a time when the proposed Moscow parley is near at hand, the American and British Governments are reported to have agreed to either abolish the military administration or change its name. The "Amgot" may be replaced by "Malt" (Military Administration for the Liberated Territories) it is further speculated.

U.S. Patrol Ship Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 6.—The United States Navy Department announced the sinking of the patrol ship, Wilcox, on September 30 in the Atlantic waters in a storm, according to a Washington dispatch.

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Envoy Murata's Suite To Philippines picked By East Asia Ministry

The selection of the members of the suite of Ambassador Shozo Murata to be specially dispatched to the Philippines has been completed by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and announced on Thursday as follows: Civil Administrator in the Army service Ryu Akiyama, Civil Administration in the Army service Shintaro Fukushima, Counselor of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry Tateo Morishige, Secretary of the same Ministry Suekichi Shioneya, Secretary of the same Ministry Hideo Sue, and Counselor of Embassy Ko Ishii.

Red Offensive On East Front Halts Totally

(Continued From Page 1)

they have conducted a terrific counter-offensive all along the line with the Dnieper River as their "last ditch." The Red Army has been unable to advance another step.

The Soviet Office of Information today in its war communique stated that the Dnieper front had been frozen, adding that only local engagements were taking place in that area. It further explained that on the Dnieper and White Russia fronts, the mobile operations were severely hampered by heavy rainfall, while the Germans were sending out large forces to several points in a terrific counter-offensive.

The Soviet Army organ, Red Star, also admitted the large-scale counter-attacks of the Germans and argued that to repulse these counter-attacks was absolutely necessary to assure the success of the Red Army offensive. It also urged bracing up on the part of the Soviet officers and men.

Thus, the Red fighting strength seem to have undergone a rapid dimunition not only on the Dnieper front but also in White Russia.

According to information from German sources, furious fighting was raging in the Smolensk and Vitebsk Road areas and the Germans are reported to have driven a powerful wedge into the Red positions.

Must Consult Soviets

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 5.—In the Anglo-American plan to invade the Balkans, the Budapest correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet revealed today that in this America and Britain stand in a delicate position with the Soviets.

The Swedish correspondent's report in substance was as follows:

"The American Seventh Army and other fresh anti-Axis units have been concentrated on Italy's Adriatic coast and are waiting for a chance to drive into the Balkan peninsula. These units are now situated on the line between Bari and Foggia, and it is reported that six well-equipped air bases have already been built.

"In effecting landing operations on the Balkans, however, there is the necessity to feel out the Soviet Government on how it feels concerning this. America and Britain will probably carry out those operations after making sure at the coming Moscow conference that the Soviets are not opposed to such operations."

MALAIAN NEWSMEN HOLD HISTORICAL CONVENTION

Members Pass Resolution to Devote All Energy to Prosecution of War

Domei

SHONAN, October 6.—A convention of the indigene newspaper men of Malai was held at 10 a.m. today under the auspices of the Publicity Department of the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration. Local newspaper editors, radio news editors and members of the Publicity Corps, numbering about 40 in all, were present.

Such a gathering of indigene newspaper men from various states for a discussion of common objectives was something unheard of in the days of British rule, and the participants were filled with gratitude and emotion.

The convention unanimously passed the following resolution: "Weighty indeed is the responsibility placed upon us who are charged with special duties in this war for the emancipation of the peoples of Greater East Asia from Anglo-American-Dutch shackles and for the creation of a new order under which those peoples may enjoy co-existence and mutual well-being. The entire people of Malai, united as one man, is resolved to devote their whole efforts to the prosecution of the war and to the work of rehabilitation and construction."

Japan's Ideal Appreciated In Philippines

(Continued From Page 1)

heaven bestowed by some one else."

Filipinos Determined

The leaders of the reborn Philippines, on their part, in full appreciation of Japan's noble intentions, and realizing that their country can insure its permanent existence only as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, have sought to build up a new Philippines on their own resources and are replete with the resolve to cooperate with Japan in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Completely divorced from the pernicious influence of American culture, the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines are on the eve of complete independence. The day is about to dawn—the day when the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines will write the first page of their history of independence. Filled with gratitude for Japan's selfless and disinterested support, they are now on tiptoe to celebrate the day of glory.

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Chinese in Sulu Area Donate 15,000 Pesos To Nippon Military

Domei

MANILA, October 5.—Several hundred Chinese residents of Sulu Province donated 15,000 pesos to the Japanese Military authorities as a token of cooperation with Japan's war efforts. It is recalled that 300,000 pesos were similarly donated by the Philippine Chinese Association to the Japanese Military Administration in Manila two days ago.

New Constitution Assures P.I. Growth

(Continued From Page 1)

ently. We had to hoist the Stars and Stripes as well whenever we wished to hoist our flags.

"In deciding such important affairs as immigration, currency, tariff and foreign trade, the Philippine Government had to obtain the ratification of the United States President before we could enforce any measures in regard to them.

"The Philippine courts could not pass decisions on important affairs without the approval of the United States authorities. Not only our judiciary but also our finances, including budget compilation, depended on the sanction of the United States Government."

As stated by Dr. Laurel, therefore, the old Constitution was fundamentally an instrument for furthering the interests of the United States in the Philippines but the new Constitution is intended purely to assure the rejuvenation and welfare of the 18,000,000 Filipinos.

While the Quezon Government which existed against the background of the United States was merely an automaton of Washington, the new Government of the reborn Philippines assures the return of the Philippine nation to Greater East Asia.

Selangor XV Wins

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, October 5.—The first inter-state rugby match held here since the advent of the new order saw a fifteen representing Selangor win a close game over the Negri Sembilan side by 6 points (two tries) to 5 (one goal), before a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

PREAMBLE

The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence and desiring to lead a free national existence, do hereby proclaim their independence, and in order to establish a government that shall promote the general welfare, conserve and develop the patrimony of the Nation, and contribute to the creation of a world order based on peace, liberty, and moral justice, do ordain this Constitution.

Article I.—The Republic of the Philippines

Section 1. The Philippines is a republican state. The government established by this Constitution shall be known as the Republic of the Philippines.

Sec. 2. The Republic of the Philippines shall exercise sovereignty over all the national territory as at present defined by law.

Article II.—The Executive

Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

Sec. 2. The President shall be elected by a majority of all the members of the National Assembly at the place and on the date to be fixed by law.

Sec. 3. No person may be elected President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, is forty years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

Sec. 4. The President shall hold office during a term of six years and may not be re-elected for the following term.

Sec. 5. The term of the President shall end at noon on the thirtieth day of December following the expiration of six years after his election, and from such time the term of his successor shall begin. If his successor shall not have been chosen before such time, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the outgoing President shall continue in office until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. In the event of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the same shall devolve on the ranking Minister in the order of precedence established by law until a new President shall have been elected for the unexpired term. In the latter case, the election shall be held within sixty days after such removal, death, resignation, or inability.

Sec. 6. Before assuming the duties of his office, the President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Republic of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So help me God." (In case of affirmation, the last sentence will be omitted.)

Sec. 7. The President shall have an official residence and receive such compensation as may be fixed by law which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the government or any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities.

Sec. 8. The President shall have supervision and control of all the ministries, bureaus or offices, all local governments, and all other branches or instrumentalities of the Executive Department, and take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 9. The President shall be commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the Republic of the Philippines and, whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawlessness, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. In case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, or when the public safety so requires, he may suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law.

Sec. 10. The President shall appoint the Ministers and Vice-Ministers, and with the advice of his Cabinet, shall appoint ambassadors, diplomatic ministers and consuls, heads of bureaus and offices, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and of the Air forces from the rank of captain or commander, provincial governors, city and municipal mayors, and all other officers of the government whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law.

Sec. 11. There shall be a Council of State to advise the President on matters of national policy. It shall be composed of not more than twenty members to be appointed by the President from among citizens who may have rendered distinguished service to the Nation.

Sec. 12. The President, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly, shall have the power to declare war and make peace, and, with the concurrence of a majority of all its members, conclude treaties. He shall receive ambassadors and diplomatic ministers duly accredited to the Philippines.

Sec. 13. The President shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction, for all offenses, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper to impose. He shall have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of the National Assembly.

Sec. 14. The President shall from time to time give to the National Assembly information of the state of the Nation, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Article III.—The Legislature

Section 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in the National Assembly.

Sec. 2. The National Assembly shall be composed of the provincial governors and city mayors as members ex-officio, and of delegates to be elected every three years, one from each and every province and chartered city. The date and manner of their election and the method of filling vacancies shall be prescribed by law, which shall not be subject to change or modification during the Greater East Asia War.

Sec. 3. No person shall be elected to the National Assembly unless he has been five years a citizen of the Philippines, and is at least thirty years of age.

Sec. 4. (1) The National Assembly shall convene in regular session once every year on a date to be fixed by law, but no regular session shall continue longer than sixty days, exclusive of Sundays. It may also be called in special session by the President, for such time as he may determine, to consider general legislation or only such subjects as he may designate.

(2) The National Assembly shall choose its Speaker, a secretary, a sergeant-at-arms, and such other officers as may be required. A majority of all the members shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as the National Assembly may provide.

(3) The National Assembly shall be the sole judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its elective members, and may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. It shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in its judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of its members present, be entered in the journal.

Sec. 5. The Speaker and members of the National Assembly shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, exclusive of traveling expenses to and from their respective provinces or cities in attending the sessions of the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall not have the power to increase the compensation of its Speaker and its members during their term of office.

Sec. 6. The members of the National Assembly shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the National Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, except when they commit a crime in which the penalty fixed by law is death or imprisonment for more than twelve years; and for any speech or debate therein, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 7. (1) The President shall submit within ten days of the opening of each regular session of the National Assembly a budget of receipts and expenditures which shall be the basis of the general appropriation bill.

(2) If at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of the government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills shall be deemed to be reappropriated for the several objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be done in the judgment of the President, until the general appropriation bill shall have been approved.

(3) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriation, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

Sec. 8. The Ministers, upon their own initiative or upon the request of the National Assembly, may appear before and be heard by the National Assembly on any matter pertaining to their ministries, unless the public interest shall require otherwise and the President shall so state in writing.

Sec. 9. (1) No bill which shall have passed the National Assembly shall become a law unless approved by the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the National Assembly, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and may proceed to reconsider and reapprove it by a vote of two-thirds of all its members. In all such cases the votes of the National Assembly shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on the journal. If the President should disapprove the bill for the second time, the National Assembly may not during the same session reconsider and repass the bill. If any bill shall not be returned by the President as herein provided within twenty days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the National Assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the President within forty days after adjournment.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation, revenue or tariff bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. When a provision of an appropriation bill affects one or more items of the same, the President cannot veto the provision without at the same time vetoing the particular item or items to which it relates.

Sec. 10. (1) No bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

(2) No bill shall be passed or become a law unless copies thereof in its final form shall have been furnished the members at least three calendar days prior to its passage by the National Assembly, except when the President shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate enactment. Upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed; and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 11. (1) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the government.

(2) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

(3) No public money or property shall be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination sectarian institution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium.

Sec. 12 (1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform.

(2) The National Assembly may, by law, authorize the President, subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, to fix, within specified limits, tariff rates, import or export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage duties.

(3) Cemeteries, churches and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes, shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 13. In times of war or other national emergency, the National Assembly may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.

Sec. 14. When the National Assembly is not in session, the President may, in cases or urgent necessity, promulgate rules and ordinances which shall have the force and effect of law until disapproved by resolution before the end of the next regular session of the National Assembly.

Article IV.—The Judiciary

Section 1. The Judicial Power shall be vested in the Supreme Court and such inferior courts as may be established by law.

Sec. 2. The National Assembly shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of the various courts, but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, diplomatic ministers and consuls, nor of its jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal, certiorari, or writ of error, as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of inferior courts in all cases in which the constitutionality of any law, ordinance, or executive order or regulation is in question, or in which the jurisdiction of any court is in issue or where only errors or questions of law are involved.

Sec. 3. Unless otherwise provided by law, the Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices.

Sec. 4. The members of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President with the advice of the Cabinet. All judges of inferior courts shall be appointed by the President with the advice of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 5. No person may be appointed member of the Supreme Court unless he be a citizen of the Philippines, is at least forty years of age and has been judge of a court of record or has been engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines for at least ten years.

Sec. 6. The National Assembly shall prescribe the qualifications of judges of the inferior courts but no person may be appointed judge of any such courts unless he be a citizen of the Philippines and has been admitted to the practice of law in the Philippines.

Sec. 7. The members of the Supreme Court and judges of inferior courts shall hold office during good behavior, until they become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. They shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, which may not be diminished during their continuance in office except in case of a general revision of salaries of all officials and employees of the government.

Sec. 8. The conclusions of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Justice for the writing of opinion of the court. Any Justice dissenting from a decision shall state the reasons for his dissent.

Sec. 9 No law or executive order, ordinance or regulation may be declared unconstitutional without the unanimous vote of all the members of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 10. No decision shall be rendered by any court of record without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based.

Sec. 11. The Supreme Court shall have the power to promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice and procedure in all courts, and the admission to the practice of law. Said rules shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade and shall not diminish, increase or modify substantive rights. All existing laws on pleading, practice and procedure are subject to alteration and modification by the Supreme Court.

Article V.—Impeachment

Section 1. The President and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

Sec. 2. The National Assembly, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 4. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the government of the Republic of the Philippines, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment, according to law.

Article VI.—Citizenship

Section 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

(1) Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution and their descendants.

(2) Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

Sec. 2. Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

Article VII.—Duties and Rights Of the Citizen

Section 1. It is the duty of every citizen to render personal military and civil service as may be required by law, to pay taxes and public charges, and to engage in a useful calling, occupation or profession.

Sec. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 3. No law shall be made respecting an establishment or religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

Sec. 4. No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

Sec. 5. No ex post facto law shall be enacted.

Sec. 6. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

Sec. 7. No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection, rebellion or when the public safety so requires.

Sec. 9. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 10. Free access to the courts or administrative tribunals shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

Sec. 11. Subject to such limitations as may be imposed by law in the interest of peace, morals, health, safety or public security:

(1) The right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

(2) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall not be invaded.

(3) The right to form associations or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be infringed.

(4) The free enjoyment and practice of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall not be curtailed.

(5) The liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired.

(6) The freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances, shall not be abridged.

Article VIII.—Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources

Section 1. All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all sources of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the government established under this Constitution. Natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural land, shall not be alienated, and no license, concession, or lease for the exploitation, development, or utilization of any of the natural resources shall be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for another twenty-five years, except as to water rights for irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, in which cases beneficial use may be the measure and the limit of the grant.

Sec. 2. No private corporation or association may acquire, lease, or hold public agricultural lands in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, nor may any individual acquire such lands by purchase in excess of one hundred and forty-four hectares, or by lease in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, or by homestead in excess of twenty-four hectares. Lands adapted to grazing, not exceeding two thousand hectares, may be leased to an individual, private corporation, or association.

Sec. 3. The National Assembly may determine by law the size of private agricultural land which individuals, corporations, or associations may acquire and hold, subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.

Sec. 4. The National Assembly may authorize, upon payment of just compensation, the expropriation of lands to be subdivided into small lots and conveyed at cost to individuals.

Sec. 5. No private agricultural land shall be transferred or assigned except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain in the Philippines, or to persons entitled by law to inherit in case of intestate succession.

Article IX.—General Provisions

Section 1. The flag of the Republic of the Philippines shall be red, white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the Filipino people.

Sec. 2. The government shall take steps toward the development and propagation of Tagalog as the national language.

Sec. 3. There shall be a General Auditing Office to examine, audit and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues, receipts, expenditures of funds and properties of the government, its subdivisions and instrumentalities, as well as of such persons or institutions as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. A Civil Service embracing all branches and subdivisions of the government shall be provided by law. Appointments in the Civil Service, except as to those which are policy-determining, primarily confidential or highly technical in nature, shall be made only according to merit and fitness to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination.

Sec. 5. All public officers and members of the armed forces shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution.

Sec. 6. No public officer or employee shall receive additional or double compensation unless specifically authorized by law.

Sec. 7. Public officers and employees shall not engage in the practice of any profession during their continuance in office, nor shall they, directly or indirectly, intervene in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office, or be financially interested in any contract with the government, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

Sec. 8. The promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people shall be the concern of the State.

Sec. 9. The State shall promote scientific research and invention. Arts and letters shall be under its patronage. The exclusive right to writings and inventions shall be secured to authors and inventors for a limited period.

Sec. 10. All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of national education, and shall provide at least free public elementary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools, colleges, and universities shall aim to develop moral character, personal and collective discipline, civic conscience, and vocational skill, secure social efficiency, and teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens.

Sec. 11. The State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between landowner and tenant, and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture. The State may provide for compulsory arbitration.

Sec. 12. The State may, in the interest of national welfare or defense, establish and operate industries and means of transportation and communication, and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the government.

Sec. 13. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the Philippines, sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, nor shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. No franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm or corporation, except under the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the National Assembly when the public interest so requires.

Sec. 14. The National Assembly shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation of private corporations, unless such corporations are owned or controlled by the government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

Article X.—Amendments

Section 1. The National Assembly, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, may propose amendments to this Constitution, but such amendments shall not be valid as part of the Constitution unless approved by the people at a plebiscite or convention especially called for that purpose and on the date and under conditions to be prescribed by law.

Article XI.—Transitory Provisions

Section 1. This Constitution shall be ratified by the people at a plebiscite or convention especially called for that purpose. The manner of holding plebiscite or convention shall be provided by law.

Sec. 2. The first National Assembly shall convene at the place and on the date fixed by law, and immediately after its organization shall elect the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

Sec. 3. The existing executive departments of the Philippine Executive Commission shall continue as Ministries of the Republic until the National Assembly shall by law provide otherwise.

Sec. 4. All laws of the Philippines shall continue in force until the inauguration of the Republic; thereafter, such laws shall remain operative unless inconsistent with this Constitution, until amended, altered, modified or repealed by the National Assembly, and all references in such laws to the government or officials of the Philippines or of the Philippine Executive Commission shall be construed, in so far as applicable, to refer to the government and corresponding officials under the Republic.

Sec. 5. All courts existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue and exercise their jurisdiction, except in so far as it may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution, until otherwise provided by law in accordance with this Constitution; but all cases, civil and criminal, pending in said courts shall be heard, tried and determined under the laws then in force.

Sec. 6. All officers and employees of the government under the Philippine Executive Commission shall continue in office until the National Assembly shall provide otherwise; but all officers whose appointments are by this Constitution vested in the President shall vacate their respective offices upon the appointment and qualification of their successors.

Sec. 7. The prohibitions and limitations provided for in this Constitution, notwithstanding, the President of the Republic of the Philippines may enter into an agreement with any foreign nation for the utilization of natural resources and the operation of public utilities, which agreement shall expire upon the termination of the Greater East Asia War.

Sec. 8. All property rights and privileges acquired by any person, entity or corporation, since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, shall be subject to adjustment and settlement upon the termination of the said war.

Sec. 9. The provisions of this Constitution, except those contained in this Article and those which refer to the election and qualification of officers to be elected under the Constitution, shall not take effect until the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines.

Article XII.—Special Provision

Section 1. Within one year after the termination of the Greater East Asia War, the National Assembly shall by law provide for the election by popular suffrage of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which shall meet not later than sixty days after their election in order to formulate and adopt a new Constitution which shall become effective upon its approval by the people at a plebiscite to be held for the purpose. After such approval the National Assembly shall forthwith provide for the election of the officers under the new Constitution and the inauguration of the government established thereunder.

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I hereby certify that the foregoing Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines was adopted by the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence in its plenary session held at the City of Manila, Philippines, on the 4th day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-three.

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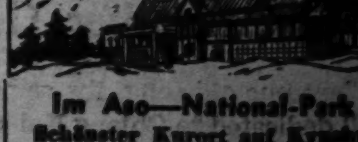

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1943

Another Step Toward Philippine Independence

The Philippines moved one more step nearer its great historical goal yesterday with the announcement that independence would be formally proclaimed on October 14 and with the publication of the Constitution of the forthcoming Republic. Thus another long-oppressed Asiatic nation is about to take its rightful place under the sun as a proud and free sovereign Power.

An examination of the Constitution of the Philippine Republic, to become effective so soon in the imminent future, reveals how real and complete the independence of that nation will be. The characteristic features of this Constitution, demonstrating as it does so clearly the genius and traditions of the Filipino people, reveal how truly the new Philippine Government is a creation of the people themselves, organized and shaped by them without influence or pressure from without. No spurious pretense is this Government, no concoction to serve the interests of alien elements; it is a Government entirely of and for and by the Filipinos themselves. As President-Elect Laurel has aptly said in contrasting this new Government with the government which used to exist under American control: "Under the new Constitution, we do not have to accept any kind of intervention nor are we required to report to another country. . . . This is a constitution for a sovereign nation—a sovereignty which provides for a wide freedom of action."

Providing for a republican form of government in keeping with the past political experience and historical background of the Filipino people, providing for a strong executive branch in keeping with the exigency of the times though the powers are to be exercised by representatives chosen in the last analysis by the people, providing for the ample guarantee of freedom of religion and liberty to enjoy legitimate pursuits while emphasizing the just as important duties and obligations of citizens, this new Constitution is well designed to attain its stated object of aiding "in the establishment of a new world order based upon liberty, peace and moral justice."

Under such a constitution, differing in the details of its national polity from the other countries of East Asia as befits the special characteristics of the Filipino people but at one with the kindred nations of East Asia in the fundamental aims of its great national ideals which it shares in common with its neighbors, the Republic of the Philippines will be well worthy to take its rightful place among the independent nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in working for a new world order which will benefit them all.

That this great culmination of the historical hopes of the Filipinos is now to become a reality within less than one week is a fact of world-shaking import. Beside the American record of forty years of unfulfilled promises, beside Roosevelt's ludicrous gesture of hurrying to imitate Japan's action by calling upon Congress to authorize the granting of a meaningless "independence" which is no longer in the power of the Americans to grant, the magnificent emergence of a truly independent Philippines now that American tyranny had been expelled stands as a towering monument to the glory of the Filipino people and the power of all East Asia.

Just Another Gesture

The same old song, the same old strain. . . A bill dedicated to Chiang Kai-shek and Soong Mei-ling with the fondly expressed hope that it will aid in continuing a friendship which the author hopes will be "everlasting" has been introduced by Senator Charles Andrews, Democrat from Florida. The bill, the news dispatches reveal, calls for the repealing of the Chinese Exclusion Act and the establishing of quotas for Chinese immigration.

The gesture is touching, to say the least. But, if the question is not too impertinent, what happened to a similar bill which was introduced quite a few weeks ago and which since has been languishing in the stately chambers of the House Immigration Committee? Haven't the good representatives and senators heard the clamor emanating from Chungking over the necessity of repealing what is obviously an unfair, discriminatory act, a slap in the face of not only the Chinese but all Orientals? Or have the august gentlemen of the Congress been too busy over the matter of getting appropriations for their respective states and districts to pay any attention to the problem of getting rid of their innate suspicion and prejudice against the Chinese?

The truth of the whole affair appears to be that the Congressmen and the rest of the American people as a whole simply do not relish the idea of giving a fair deal to the Chinese, even for the sake of perpetuating the friendship with Chiang Kai-shek and his wife. Reason tells them that the matter of placing Chinese immigration on a quota basis would be a very simple thing, entailing no sacrifice to speak of. They know that such a move would please Chungking immensely, perhaps even make the Chungkingers fight a little while longer for the sake of preserving American interests in China. All in all, it would be a very wise step and a very easy one to take. Then why doesn't Congress rush to repeal the Exclusion Act?

The reason is clear. The repealing of the measure would imply the granting of what the Americans consider a "privilege" to what they consider an "inferior" race. As long as a part of that "inferior" race is willing to shed its blood for the tragically mistaken aim of supporting Anglo-American imperialism, the Americans are willing to make gestures, give flowery speeches about the "brotherhood" of nations and pat a few carefully chosen leaders on the back. But the Americans do not want to go beyond gestures. They dislike the idea of making concrete concessions that mean anything. That is why the American Congress has balked, dawdled and hemmed and hawed about the advisability of repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act.

However, there is tremendous pressure by various groups, including Chungking, on the American legislators to pass the repeal bill, and possibilities are that one of these days the Congressmen will succumb to the pressure and do away with the obnoxious measure. But the repealing of the Act itself will be meaningless, just a gesture aimed only at appeasing an element that is quite rightfully growing suspicious of the American motives. It will be meaningless because there will be no sincerity behind the move, because although it is easy enough to change a law, it is virtually impossible to change the attitude of a people, to sweep away ingrained prejudices built up through the years by Sax Rohmer, Old China Hands, frustrated missionaries, Standard Oil salesmen and the Moguls of Hollywood.

When the men at Chungking finally get tired of gestures, when they realize at last that the Americans are motivated only by a grasping desire to regain their stranglehold on China, then perhaps they will look to Japan. If they do, they will see a nation that believes and acts sincerely on the principle that each nation, each people deserves its proper place in the sun. They will see a nation that has restored China its sovereignty and its independence, and with those things, China's self respect.

A Year Ago Today

October 8, 1942

The Japanese repatriation liner Kamakura Maru, carrying 418 Japanese nationals from Australia, and New Caledonia, as well as the ashes of Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman and three other Japanese naval heroes who died in the daring submarine attack on Sydney Harbor, arrived at Tateyama Bay this morning.

• • •

On the auspicious occasion of the 10th Imperial Rescript Observance Day, a presentation ceremony of six aircraft including two light bombers and one heavy bomber to the Japanese Army, and one fighter and two naval fighters to the Imperial Navy, was held at the Mongolia Shrine this morning in the presence of Japanese and Mongolian officials. These aircraft were presented to the Japanese Military and naval authorities by the 5,000,000 Mongolians in appreciation of the unshakable security they have been enjoying throughout the past years under the vigilant protection of the Japanese Army.

• • •

The letter of Premier Stalin calling on the allies of the Soviet Union to "fulfil obligations fully and on time," is very disquieting, the London Times declares, adding that it was obviously intended to cause trouble. With reference to the remarks of Willkie that enlightening of the leaders of the anti-Axis camp is necessary, the journal asserts that the fact that he openly made such a remark shows a defect in the organization of the anti-Axis nations.

VIGOROUS REHABILITATION WORK PUSHED BY SOUTHERN COUNTRIES

Tojo's Trip to Thailand, Shonan, Java Told—Prime Minister Welcomed Everywhere With Enthusiasm

By SHINICHI KAMIMURA
(From the Hinode)

Accompanying Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in his tour of the southern Co-Prosperity Sphere during the 13 days from March 30, I have visited Thailand, Shonan, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Manila, and at each place met with lively scenes of reconstruction.

The fact that Prime Minister Tojo was able to travel through various areas in the South without the slightest anxiety for his safety only a year and a half after the occupation proves how well the pacification work in the southern areas has been progressing, and from the fact that peace and order have been recovered so soon, we are able to surmise the extent of the progress of the reconstruction work in all the southern areas.

Thailand is a land of rice. Until last year from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 koku of rice was being exported. There was more than an ample supply of rice being produced by the single crop method but now awakening to the responsibility of stabilizing the food problem in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the people of Thailand have started raising double crops from this year.

Progresses in Industrial Field

In the industrial field, Thailand was rather backward until recently, but lately she is showing signs of a rapid progress in that field also. By installing spinning mills sent from Japan, Thailand is endeavoring to be of as little a burden to Japan as possible. The cultivation of cotton plants is being carried out on a large scale. Incidentally, along with North China, Thailand is definitely designated as the most suitable land for cotton cultivation.

As soon as we had arrived at Bangkok in the sweltering summer heat on the noon of April 3, Premier Phibun Songkhram, who was dressed in a water-colored uniform of a commander, approached us at a trot and hung a lei on the neck of Prime Minister Tojo as well as upon the neck of each one of us. The face of Premier Phibun beamed with an expression of a happy feeling.

Advancing toward each other, the fighting leaders of Japan and Thailand grasped each other's hand firmly. Watching this historic scene with my own eyes, I could hardly restrain the emotion that welled up in my breast.

Led by Premier Phibun himself, we soon left for the Castle. On our way, when passing in front of a temple, the motor car carrying Prime Minister Tojo came to a sudden stop. It was the temple in which the spirits of the fallen men in the Thailand-French Indo-China conflict were enshrined. Descending from the motor car and entering the sanctuary of the temple, Prime Minister Tojo offered before the altar the garlands from around his neck.

What an admirable kindness it was of Prime Minister Tojo to pay his respects before the spirits of the heroes before doing anything else! Staring at the back of the Japanese Prime Minister who was deep in the act of worship, the eyes of Premier Phibun were blurred by the tears of gratitude which he could not suppress.

Was Resolute Action

The fact that Thailand had risen in company with Japan was an extremely resolute action on its part at the time of the outbreak of the war. Aside from various internal reasons, the foreign currency of Thailand which was deposited in London in its entirety, had to be sacrificed if Thailand was to plunge into the war as an ally of Japan.

Furthermore Premier Phibun's eldest son and daughter were then studying in the United States, while his second son was studying in England. And since it was Premier Phibun who had made a decision to rise with Japan by sacrificing all and disregarding his private interests, the present visit of Prime Minister Tojo must have been all the more gratifying to him.

The greatest expectations of the Thai people were realized with the incorporation of the two states of the Shan area and the four states in northern Malai into Thailand. It was indeed the greatest event since the birth of Thailand.

The fact that the Japanese Prime Minister has paid a visit to Thailand was in itself a surprising event, but when a joint communique for the incorporation of six states to Thailand was issued and when this fact was broadcast over the radio on the evening of April 5, the people were wild with joy. The wide boulevard in the busiest section of Bangkok was covered with Thai and Japanese flags, and shouts of "Nippon Banzai," "Thailand Banzai" and "Prime Minister Tojo Banzai" boomed through the boulevard.

It is needless to narrate here that along with the independence of Burma and the promise of independence to the Philippines within this year, and the promise for the greater participation in Javanese administration by the natives, this profound goodwill toward Thailand filled the Thai people with gratitude.

Shonan Back to Normal

With its harbor and docks restored to normal function, Shonan was back to normal. As soon as he arrived in Shonan, Prime Minister Tojo reviewed with Subhas Chandra Bose, the newly organized Indian National Army. The parade was conducted in the square in front of the Shonan City administrative office building, formerly the Singapore city hall. Gazing upon the person of Prime Minister Tojo, who stood on the balcony with Subhas Chandra Bose, the eyes of the Indian soldiers were filled with gratitude, and on their faces shone the determination to charge forward into death for the sake of their fatherland and for the rehabilitation of Asia.

Our visit brought us next to Sumatra. On reaching Palembang, we were surprised to see such a rapid progress of the reconstruction work. The native inhabitants, who had been working in this city during the former Dutch administration, thought that the recovery of the city would be impossible when they beheld the extent of the destruction, but seeing the restoration of various facilities completed in a very short time they were simply amazed at the superb engineering skill of the Japanese people.

On the outskirts of the city, there are training camps for the young native inhabitants. There we saw young Indonesians receiving physical exercise and military drill in which all the commands were given in the Japanese language. The fact that the Indonesians had hitherto been given to indolence must have been due solely to the deplorable policy of the Dutch. They are by no means indolent by nature, for the fact that they were originally a brave people can amply be proven by the courageous stand made by the Ayuthia tribe of Java against the Dutch forces for 30 years.

Now that these Indonesian people have come in contact with the Imperial Forces, they have come to have a boundless respect for the Japanese people and are offering unstinted cooperation. This feeling is especially deep in the peoples of Sumatra and Java. For instance, it is said that whenever the Imperial Forces depart, native inhabitants come out in flocks and bid them farewell with tears in their eyes. The story must be true, because whenever our motor car passed through the streets, native children would salute us with commands in the Japanese language, "Attention. Salute."

Java in Full Activity

For a long time Java has been a site for iron works and shipyards. The light industries also have been developed to a considerable degree. And now, these industries are in full activity.

The island is rich in commodities, and the prices here are the cheapest in the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere. For 10 sen we can buy more bananas than we can possibly eat. The native inhabitants prefer papayas. The curious thing about papayas is that as soon as the fruit is plucked, another grows in its place. Therefore, if a household possesses a papaya tree, the family is supplied with papaya fruit all the year around.

As to marine products, dried bonitos, which are an expensive variety of sea food even in ordinary times, are plentiful. As a rule dried bonito is produced around these districts, with Borneo as the center, and they are now produced in large quantities under the supervision of Japanese experts.

From Java we journeyed to Borneo. At Kuching we passed the night at the castle which used to be the residence of the "White Rajah." The place was once occupied by General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, who had succumbed during the war, and the whole place was comparatively modestly furnished.

Manila Was Prosperous

Manila was a very prosperous city. Sugar, tobacco, and linen manufactures are some of the most prosperous industries, and boiled eggs and other edibles were being sold plentifully at the railway stations. Just now, the "tonarigumi" or the neighborhood association is in vogue in Manila. There, the regular meetings are held once a week, and the living necessities except rice are all distributed through these neighborhood associations.

The travel of the Prime Minister was really a forced march. When he reached a destination, the program for his welcome was already arranged, and with conferences with the leaders and the highest commanders on the spot, he was not allowed five minutes of free time for himself from morning till evening. However, in spite of his busy schedule, he always left his bed at four in the morning, and oblivious to the physical fatigue which must be accumulated from his continued travel, he would inspect the living conditions of the people in the cities either on foot or in a motor car. And whenever he met a native inhabitant on the road, he would detain him and ask him, "Do you speak the Japanese language? Are you in good health?" with infinite solicitude and an encouraging voice. At other times he would fondly pat the heads of small children. Thus everywhere he went he gave the native inhabitants an impression of being a loving father for which the inhabitants replied with unrestrained gratitude.

As it was Prime Minister Tojo's second visit to the Philippines, the gratitude of the people was especially deep. During an informal conference at the Independence Preparatory Commission at Manila, two episodes which manifested the gratitude and the enthusiasm of the Filipinos took place.

Dr. Jose P. Laurel heard that Prime Minister Tojo was in Manila, he got up from his bed at the Philippine Union Hospital where he was confined after being attacked by an assassin last May, determined to meet him. At that time he was not even permitted to walk, even though his condition, which was feared to be critical for a while, had improved to a stage where he could almost be dismissed from the hospital.

Chairman Laurel Insisted

"No matter what the physician may say, I am going to be present at the informal meeting of the Commission," Chairman Laurel insisted. He was a man who would never retract his words once they were out of his mouth. Thereupon he ordered his attendants to prepare for his departure, and attended by his two sons, he made his way into the conference room at Manila Hotel on an invalid chair.

Side by side with Chairman Laurel was another bed-ridden man, Manuel Rojas, a distinguished statesman of the Philippines even from the prewar days. At the outbreak of the war he had enlisted in the USAFFE, and resisting the Japanese Forces even after the fall of Bataan, he was finally captured by the Japanese Forces. However, the treatment of the Japanese Forces toward him was positively cordial, and he was soon released. He was chosen as one of the members of the Independence Preparatory Commission. When the people had heard of this news, they further renewed their appreciation for Japan's righteousness and mercifulness.

Awakening from the illusion a year ago, Mr. Rojas pledged to give everything he had to assist Dr. Laurel, but unfortunately he was stricken with illness, and his condition had advanced to a stage where he was ordered to remain absolutely quiet. However, as soon as he received the news of the arrival of Prime Minister Tojo, he made up his mind immediately. Saying that he could never forgive himself if he did not meet the Japanese Prime Minister, even if seeing him meant the end of his life, he at last succeeded in reaching the conference hall at Manila Hotel, attended by his family and nurse.

Prime Minister Tojo was greatly moved by the attendance of these two men at the conference. He encouraged Chairman Laurel to recover quickly and work hard, while to Mr. Rojas he said, "I shall send a Japanese physician to you. Please take good care of yourself and work with all your might for the sake of the Philippines." When the two men had heard Prime Minister Tojo's kind words, tears of gratitude welled up in the eyes.

The journey covered only 13 days, but everywhere we went we felt definitely the infiltration of the ideals that flow out of the spirit of the national foundation of Japan based on the idea of Hakko Ichiu.

In traveling through various areas of the South, I felt as if I had been making a leisurely round of the 'tonarigumi,' of which Japan was the leader and the inhabitants of the various areas were members, all of them contributing to the attainment of co-prosperity, peace and harmony. Having observed such cheerful reconstruction scenes, I returned home with my breast swelling with boundless hope for the future of Greater East Asia.

Fruits of Wisdom

When pride and presumption walk before, shame and loss follow very closely.—Louis the Eleventh.

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The miser is as much in want of that which he has, as of that which he has not.—Publius Syrus.

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We believe at once in evil, we only believe in good upon reflection.—Is not this sad?—Mad. Deluzy.

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The tongue of a fool is the key of his counsel, which, in a wise man, wisdom hath in keeping.—Socrates.

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Tolerance comes with age; I see no fault committed that I myself could not have committed at some time or other.—Goethe.

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Hateful is the power, and pitiable is the life, of those who wish to be feared rather than to be loved.—Cornelius Nepos.

• • •

We should do by our cunning as we do by our courage,—always have **it ready to defend ourselves, never to offend others.**—Greville.

CONDITIONS IN BURMA STUDIED; UNITY OF PEOPLE INDISSOLUBLE

Different Races in Country Live Harmoniously—Priests Wield Great Influence on National Life

By RYOHEI ISHIKAMI
(From the Taiheiyo)

On August 1, 1943, Burma regained her independence. It was on March 25 of this year that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo had definitely promised in the Diet the imminence of the independence of Burma. The national peoples were to embrace all races living harmoniously within the area, and the form of political structure was to be chosen by the people themselves. Our nation has admirably fulfilled her words.

The "Proclamation of Independence" first of all delineates the history of Burma, and points out that after being overcome by Britain and while suffering untold hardships under her harsh ruler, the ardent efforts for independence were continued until the people were at last able to realize the glorious day of freedom.

The Burmese are clearly aware of the fact that this independence is indeed a blessing bestowed upon them by the helping hand of Japan, and cognizant of the fact that they are a part of the Asiatic peoples, are looking forward to becoming a link in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with our nation as the leader. They also proclaimed their resolution to contribute progressively toward the completion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Basis of Independence

There are a few indispensable conditions in the realization of independence by a race which had hitherto been under the domination of another Power. The first is the will to work toward that independence; secondly, the possession of spiritual and material ability necessary for independence; and thirdly, the need for aid by a third powerful nation, as they themselves must with weak weapons fight against a stronger force. These factors must be possessed, not only during the simple process of winning independence but also until that nation becomes a full-fledged Power, able to maintain its own freedom. Burma has these three conditions—sufficient that is to say, in the first and third. But in regard to the second one, there is a necessity for a few comments.

Glancing at a map of Burma, one sees that it is bordered on the east, west and north by mountains, and on the south by the Indian Ocean. From olden times the advantageousness of its position for national defense had been fully illustrated.

We have also been early aware of the abundance of natural resources in Burma. In the agricultural and mineral resources, it holds a high place in the world, and it goes without saying that this is indeed a vital point in the maintenance and development of modern nations, especially in wartime. However, heaven-bestowed gifts, when left in their natural state will be of no use to the people.

Population 16,000,000

Of the approximate 16,000,000 native residents in Burma, the predominant race is the so-called Burmese of Mongoloid stock. From the point of languages, those speaking Burmese number some 9,800,000, while there are a few speaking Karen, Shan, Kuki and Chin dialects. Compared to other Southern Regions one can see that Burma is fairly homogeneous racially. There is not sufficient space here to go into a detailed account of the national history, but in general they are a valiant race. However they were fated to meet destruction at the hands of the British from the late 19th to the early 20th century.

The Proclamation of Independence states:

"Some 50 years ago, as result of the British-Burmese war extending over three phases, we lost our independence for the first time. The British dismembered Asia, and we were totally unprepared. With supremacy of the seas and superior weapons, and new discoveries of resources as a result of the great Industrial Revolution, the British, holding all the advantages in their hands, conducted their wars in Asia with plundering greed. They used their traditional intrigue and bribery, as well as all other imaginable swindling tactics as their weapons. As the result of the unfortunate battle with Britain, the greater part of the lesser nations in Asia were destroyed by the craftiness and materialistic civilization, and the inherent powers born of that culture, could do naught but surrender. The Proclamation also adds: "That Burma should have been included in the list of lesser nations which were oppressed by this materialistic supremacy is indeed a tragedy for our nation." In order not to repeat again that tragedy, the Burmese people must realize the significance of that materialistic supremacy.

However, they resolutely opposed the British forces to the last. On December 7, 1824, a famous Burmese general led a great army of 60,000 against the British at Rangoon, and though up against a new howitzer shell which his forces had never seen before, he continued the desperate defensive battle. His men had never tasted defeat, but each wave which charged forward became victim of the British guns. The staffs of the Burmese army fled, but the general did not yield a step, and died on the field of battle. "How the subordinate officers, with spears and rifles in hand leapt forward with bent heads toward the enemy bayonets, and how the white-haired Shans refused to surrender and committed suicide with their swords and set examples to their under-officers—have been recorded by others." (Harvey: "History of Burma," 1929, p. 176.)

Episodes like this, scattered throughout the pages of their history, illustrate the bravery and fighting spirit of the Burmese race. Such a glorious race, overcome by the British states the Proclamation, "fell into bonds of ignoble fetters for long years, and dishonor and dissolution deeply corroded the body of Burma."

We are looking forward with great anticipation to these peoples with the completion of their independence. For, says the Proclamation, "However during all these dark days, the national spirit of Burma survived without corrosion." Their move for independence was indeed a great sacrificial step on their part. How they cooperated and bravely worked with our troops need not be delved into here. The point I wish to stress is that as a race they are united, and thus are endowed with the most important condition for independence.

Religion in Burma

Hitherto, I have discussed the racial unity of the Burmese people. Now let us study the religious unity. In an investigation of national conditions in 1931, the Buddhists in Burma numbered five sixths of the total population. In other words, over 2,000,000 are of the Buddhist faith, while there are 580,000 Mohammedans 650,000 Ammis's, 570,000 Hindu followers, and 330,000 Christians. One can safely say that Buddhism is the national religion.

But Buddhism in Burma, like that of Thailand is of the Hinayana Buddhism, and different from the Mahayana Buddhism of our country. The Burmese youths must once during their life enter a monastery, and unlike the Mahayana, they lay great stress upon percepts; the priests are the symbols of their respect and worship, while religious rituals have become an inseparable part of their daily life. At the age of 12 or 13, all lads enter monasteries, where they learn simple reading, writing and arithmetic from priests. Several elementary schools are also conducted in the towns and villages by other priests, so that the level of literacy is fairly high, with about 62 per cent of the men and 18 per cent of the women being able to read and write, as compared with the 12 per cent for men and 1.8 per cent for women in neighboring India.

But, it will be a great error to think that because of this, Buddhism has contributed to the knowledge and culture of Burma. The British Government had taken a policy of non-intervention on religious matters, as well as that of education and culture. Therefore the educational and school systems were not developed, and as the British especially had no desire to develop technicians, they concentrated solely on the training of clerks, so that scientific talents made virtually no progress at all. Of the books published in the past 25 years, religion leads the list with 702, followed by novels—383, his[illegible]-98, natural science—98, drama—78, mathematics—61, and languages—57. (Hidezo Yamada, "The Burma Reader," p. 143.)

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

The fullness of life,
Which is knowledge of God,
Is not for the weak nor the slothful,
Nor is it for those who torture their flesh without meaning:
The Wise eschew these errors,
And their souls enter, in bliss,
The abode of God.

• • •

Not by long study of the Scriptures,
Not by agile feats of intellect,
Not by obedient listening to the Wise,
Cometh the Spirit:
To him alone the Spirit shall be given,
Who thirsteth for it,
Who wooeth it untiringly:
To such a seeking soul
In very sooth the Spirit cometh.